

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
FOR 1886.The Work, the Only one of the kind in China
& Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEEN T.H. YEAR

of its existence, and will be published as soon as
practicable after the close of the current year.It has been compiled from the Most Authori-
tative Sources, and no pains have been spared to
render it *Trustworthy, Reliable*, both as a
Directory and as a Work of Reference on Com-
mercial Matters.Various additions have been made, tending to
render the Work still more valuable for re-
ference. The descriptions of each Port have
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics
brought down to the latest dates obtainable.The Directory will, as usual, be published in
Two Volumes—Complete at \$5., or with the Lists
of Residents, Port-Directories, Maps of Hong-
kong, and Code of Signals, at \$3.Orders for Copies may be forwarded to the
Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to
the following Agents—MACAO. Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
SWARTH. Messrs. Campbell & Co.AMOY. Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.
FOOCHOW. Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.NINGPO. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Signal
SHANGHAI. Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
STAMFORD. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
KELLY. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
TRINITY PORTS. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI. The C. and J. Trading Co.
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YOKOHAMA. Japan Gazette Office.MANILA. Messrs. Vizcaya Luyaga & Co.
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LIVERPOOL. Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
LONDON. Messrs. Goss & Sons & Co.
LONDON. Messrs. Botes, Hock & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant
Exchange.
NEW YORK. Messrs. S. M. Pottington & Co.
37 Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 20th December, 1885.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

NOTE SALE. BEST GENUINE OSTRICH

FEATHERS, of different sizes and col-
ours, dressed and undressed, at very MODER-
ATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.CO-WASJEE D. DADACHANJEE,
12, Peal Street.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the

DUKE of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' MUNDREYEN.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHEMISTS ETC.

PASSAGERS' SHIPS' SUPPLIES.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the orientation of
Despatch, it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [14]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to
"The Manager," and not to individuals by name.Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be confined until conformed.Advertisers for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

[15]

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, at Hongkong, the wife of C. L.
THOMAS, of 20, Queen's Road, died. [16]

DEATH.

On the 6th instant, at Nanking, PERCIVAL
CALDWELL, infant son of Mr. J. M. Armstrong, aged
several months. [17]

DUTY AND DISCRESSION.

William McBrinn, a marine, serving on the U.S.S. *Bingham*, was charged with being drunk
and incapable in Graham-street.—Fined \$5. in default
four days' imprisonment.

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—was one productive of much incon-
venience in a variety of ways. Notably, they
were exempt from seizure for civil liabilities
and in the present case it has been shown
that, were their old status still conceded
to them, they could engage in a trade
from which other steamers were debarred,
giving them an advantage in the competition.
The freight on prepared opium brought
from Shanghai would probably not amount
to a very large sum, but such as it is, it gave
a tangible privilege to these vessels which
was not enjoyed by others, for any ordinary
merchant vessel bringing prepared opium
into the harbour would have brought itself
within the law at once. We are not aware
what the amount of prepared opium
shipped by the last French vessel at Shanghai
was, as the daily Customs Returns contain-
ing the information have not yet come to
hand, but the former one took fifteen piculs
for transhipment to Suez. It shipments
at this rate were to be continued, and they
have been going on for some time—it would
of course adversely affect the value of the
Hongkong Opium Farm to a very appreciable
extent.

Dutier authority is being gradually but
surely established in Achmen. The struggle
with the natives has been a protracted and
wearisome one, and is still going on, but
apparently there are now signs of the end
approaching. The Dutch have always been
noted for a dogged persistency, by which in
the end they usually gain their point, and it
has been strikingly illustrated in the
tedious contest they have maintained in
Achmen for some six years. Slow and sure is
the principle the Dutch Government acts upon,
whether or not it adopts the motto,
"The fugitive head appear to be, one after
another, tendering their submission to the
Dutch Governor of Achmen, and returning
to their native land." The struggle is no
doubt virtually concluded, though some
of the chiefs who fled have not yet
been captured, and the Dutch have
not yet got into their hands all the
chiefs of the Achmen tribes.

The Dutch have, however, been compelled
to make a number of concessions to the
natives, and these are as follows:—
1. The Chinese Government is to be
allowed to collect the taxes in Achmen
as in the other districts.

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EXTRACTS.

KISS ME, WHETHER OR NO.

BY ADRIE CAYE.

Now tell me all my fato, Jenny—
Why need I plainer speak?For you see my foolish heart has bled
It's a secret in my cheek!You must not leave me,us, Jenny—
You will not when you knowIt is my life you're treading on—
At every step you go.Ah, should you smile as now, Jenny—
When the wintry weather blows,

The day, walking out of sleep,

Would come up through the snows.

Shall our house be to the left, Jenny—
Where the sunna hedges grow?

You must kiss me, darling, if it's you,

And kiss me if it's not!

I shall be very fine—the door—
With beans vine overruin.And the windows toward the harvest field—
Where first our love began.What marvel that I could not now—
When you came to take the key,For I can speak your name, Jenny—
If I've nothing else to say.Nor is that strange that when I saw—
Your sweet face in a brown,I hung my scythes in the apple tree—
And thought the sun went down.For now you sang the tune that ends—
With such a golden ring.The bird was then unchanged, and sat—
With his head beneath his wing.You need not try to speak, Jenny—
You blush and tremble so;

But kiss me, darling, if it's you,

And kiss me if it's not!

ENGLISH SQUIRES AND FOREIGN COUNTS.

In noticing the new edition of Sir Bernard Burke's "Landed Gentry" the other day, we remarked that the words "gentleman," "gentilhomme," "gentiluomo," and "gentilhomme" have all of them, in the several languages to which they belong, the same heraldic import, and that they are etymologically derived, either directly or indirectly, from the Latin "gentilis" and "homo." Long after the original division of the *populus Romana* into different *gentes* had ceased to have any practical effect in the political constitution of the State, to be without a *gens* was still regarded as a social reproach in the sense in which Horace says—

Quavis puerus est sine genitio cruentus.

But Seiden in his "Titles of Honor" inclines to the opinion that since the term "gentile" came in the course of time to be applied by the Romans, with a wider significance, to the barbarian invaders of the Empire, they "in their framing of words out of the Latin (which they found in the provinces where they settled themselves) to make up their provincial or Roman tongue (as the Goths and Vandals in Spain the Spanish, Goths, Salians, and some such more in Gaul the French, and the Goths also and Longobards in Italy the Italian); so esteemed of the word "gentiles," by which they found themselves styled in the Latin, that they now made in those tongues a distinction or note of honour; for such of them as were of the more eminent quality, or in truth 'nobles,' and were, it seems, ambitious to be thus honoured by that very name which the Romans had before with some scorn expressed them."

His reasons, which we need not enumerate, for thus thinking, are given at length; but when he comes to speak of the various modes of creating gentlemen, of which he gives examples in the Empire, France, and this country, he says:

"Let not the common objection be made here that no charter can make a gentleman, which is cited as out of the mouth of some great

princes." The then recent report of James I. to his old muse, to wit: "They without question understood gentleman for genetius" in the strict sense, or as it came from "gentilis" in that sense, as "gentilis" denotes one of a noble family, or, indeed, for a gentleman by birth; and to say that a gentleman in such a nation may be created is in itself a contradiction."

Hence the maxim accepted by the heralds of all the world over, "nobilitas, genitio generosa."

As Macaulay points out in what is certainly the most impartial, and perhaps the most striking portion of his History, the peerage of England was even in the Middle Ages "constantly receiving members from the people, and constantly sending down members to mingle with the people," in the sense at all events in which he illustrates the process—namely, that "any gentleman might become an earl, a duke, a younger son of a peer, or a knight." Sir Hugh Wrottesley, must have been a gentleman of tires deserts of nobility, as it is true that Cromwell Earl of Essex, who had predeceased him in the Order of the Garter, because he was "not a gentleman by birth," and to say that a gentleman in the official words of the record, "nominum a neutro parente non habebat nobilitatem,"

is the then recent report of James I. to his old muse, to wit: "They without question understood gentleman for genetius" in the strict sense, or as it came from "gentilis" in that sense, as "gentilis" denotes one of a noble family, or, indeed, for a gentleman by birth; and to say that a gentleman in such a nation may be created is in itself a contradiction."

Lord Paget was at the time of his expulsion involved in the downfall of the Protector in the year 1652 degraded from the Order of the Garter, because he was "not a gentleman by birth," and that the grandsons of peers yielded precedence to noble maid-servants. He ignores the fact, however, that according to the social arrangements of the times, peers, knights, and gentleman, indeed, were all equally noblemen; and that it was for this reason that "it was regarded as no disengagement for the daughter of a duke, or even a royal duke, to espouse a distinguished commoner," concurring being in political affairs merely to peer.

Thus we see, "Sir John Howard married the daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk." Sir Richard Pole married the Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence. Good blood was indeed held in high respect; but between good blood and the privilege of peerage there was, most fortunately for our country, no necessary connection. Pedigree as long and watertight as old wrens were found out in the Household of the Duke of Lancaster, the King's son, who bore the highest titles. They were untitled men well known to be descended from knights who had broken the Saxon ranks at Hastings and made the walls of Jerusalem. There were Bishops Mowbray, De Vere, who were members of the House of Plantagenet, with no higher addition than that of earl, and with no civil privilege beyond the title. The two or three barons, or squires, who reside in it get no room from their broad acres, and live by farming their lands; they can and do distill whisky. This does not prevent them from occasionally making handsome presents of jewellery to deck the images of saints in their church; for they are ambitious, and if Dimitri chose to work upon their fears by preaching to them that they were tipsy he might extract bigger donations than he does. But Dimitri is an unbalance

—a wretched, bitter, disappointed man, who took orders without any vocation whatever, because he was the son of a peer and because the Archimandrite of Pauluslav did not choose to release him from the obligation of succeeding to his father, which, though not actually binding in law, is made so by custom.

Some say that Dimitri was a wild dog at college; that he got into the Nikolski club, and used to subscribe to the book-club which clandestinely procured Socialist periodicals from Germany. Anyhow, when the lad had turned twenty years old and was preparing for the profession of engineer, he got into some trouble with the authorities, and was compelled to take his choice between expulsion and ordination. Expulsion from college would be probably that the really ambitious would do; but Dimitri, gauching his teeth, consented to abandon the scientific studies which he loved and to devote his mind to managing the absurdities of Russian theology. It was a heavy fall for a youth who had talent and a yearning after truth, but worse was yet to come. Dimitri was in love, and in submitting to ordination he beg-

a great name is an inheritance which can be had in its fulness, only in a Commonwealth. Where a king can enslave—where the ancient name can be overshadowed by some half-fangled title, changing, perhaps, in each generation—the magic of immortality dies. Loyalty, corporation by compelling these Archimandrites told Dimitri that an old pope had just died in the diocese, leaving three daughters unprovided for; and that it would be sensible on his part to make his selection from among these three maidens. Dimitri, in his desire, chose the eldest and most beautiful. Had he no notion about marriage? It was perfectly well understood that the real test of nobility over and above its relation to mere fiscal exemptions was still the possession of titles but the inheritance of ancient name and arms. Chevalier Lawrence mentions in his "Nobility of the British Gentry" that, when at the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI., an ordinance was issued that nobody should be presented at the Court of Versailles unless he could prove 400 years of nobility, or that his ancestors had been nobly nobles before the commencement of the fifteenth century; a multiplicity of counts and marquises were rejected, though many an entitled gentleman, ancient as our squires in their halls in Lancashire and Northumberland, left their towers and chateaux in Brittany and Langeoë, and posted to Paris to show their pre-éminence. Every gentleman, his pedigree being certified, was on the first hunting-day invited to meet with the King into his carriage and accompany the Majesty to the spot where the hounds were turned out. This privilege was termed "dro de monter," that is to say, the plain squire to whom the right was allowed was considered as superior to the count or marquis whose claims were rejected. "We may safely assume with Chevalier Lawrence that if this order of gentility was to be distributed, it should give each £140 a year for the payment of a papa, a ducan, and two clerks. But it is in the interest of the bishops to keep the establishment of ducans and clerks undiminished, so that they may draw the rents of these nobility; and, in fact, Dimitri had just enough consciousness to be thoroughly entrenched in the career which fate had marked out for him. He found himself, in the first place, that he was not receiving a point upon it, he would have considered all three to partition, if he had believed in partition, but he did not.

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Being made to "ride the barriers" was the appropriate punishment for anybody who attempted to take part in a tournament without due qualification; and due qualification consisted among other things in that he was a gentleman of blood, which, wherever tournaments were held, meant a gentleman whose grandparents on both sides were in legitimate possession of armorial bearings. A gentleman of blood was also called by the heralds in England one of "three descent of nobles," in the Empire "one of four quarters," and in Scotland "one of four lines," and in France "one of four branches." But the qualification of "gentleman of blood" did not always mean the same thing. Long after the original division of the *populus Romana* into different *gentes* had ceased to have any practical effect in the political constitution of the State, to be without a *gens* was still regarded as a social reproach in the sense in which Horace says—

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED IN CHINA ON THE 3rd JAN. 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece..... \$1.00 to 2.00

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